MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1860. FOR GOVERNOR,

Our publication day being on Mon day, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

REUBEN WOOD.

An arrangement has been effected by which Mr. Alexander Pearce will take the place of Mr. Miller in the business concerns of the office of the Inquirer and Daily Dispatch. The change dates from the 20th June 1850 on which day the partnership existing under the firm of Cleveland & Miller was dissolved by mutual consent, and the new one under the firm of Cloveland & Pearce was formed. The business will bereafter be conducted by the last named firm. FRS. CLEVELAND, JACOB MILLER,

ALEX. PEARCE. The members of the old firm will take this occasion to say that they have labored unremittingly in their calling, whether with profit or not, it will be difficult to determine until the numerous unsettled accounts now open on their books shall be settled up. These accounts will be made out as soon as possible and must in some wny be closed. The necessity for this will be apparent to all, and will be a sufficient excuse for any importunity that may be manifested on the subject, as well as for urging upon all indebted to them in mall amounts to pay up-

Mr. Pearce, who will hereafter assist in the editorial department, is a young man of promising talents, a practical printer and a sound democrat. The patrons of the Inquirer may rest assured that the paper will lose nothing in its interest by his connection with it, but on the contrary, with their fostering sid, will become more securely and permanently established.

Bales of Property.

At the Public Sele of lots in Barr's addition yesterday, there were 16 lots disposed of at prices ranging from \$1,25 to 3,50 a foot front. The lowest prices were for tots far back; on 10th and 11th streets.

The United States Hotel was also sold at public for sale \$11,667. It was bid off by Messrs. Biggs. This lot is on the corner of Front and Market streets, the hotel occupying the entire front of 824 feet on Front st. It is subject to a perpetual ground rent of \$250 a year. This is equal to a fee simple value of about \$15,000.

We did not learn the result of McIntyre's sale of three small brick tenements on Jefferson and Fourth.

The day before, a two acre lot was sold on the Gallipolis road, some distance from the corporate limits, for \$1200, on time.

The Railroad.

The report of the Engineer on the route to Jackson is looked for daily and, we learn, will be very favorable. In the mean time the directors here are doing all in their power to procure subscriptions to stock, and otherwise to advance the interests of the good cause. We learn that some of the furnaces, the heirs of W. Barr who own property in the place, and others, have come forward liberally in the way of subscription, though we regret to learn that n backwardness has been manifested in a few instances to do so. We cannot believe that citizens of this place, can for any length of time remain backward in a sup: port to which both duty and interest so loudly prompt them. Say what we may, without this road, Ironton will become a dangerous rival to this place, and should it fail for want of that support which those who should be its friends are in duty bound to give, the proud satisfaction may hereafter be theirs of contemplating a ruin, the work of their own indifference or want of public spirit.

The Clay party forsaking Protection. Mr. McLean, (whig) of Kentucky, made the following declaration in the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., as reported by telegraph. "As a Kentuckian he had given his last vote for protection. These were the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky." He passed a warm eulogy upon Mr. Clay, who he said, "was AN UNREQUITTED friend of protection."

There is a great deal of significance in the above decisration of Mr. McLean. Kentucky never asked protection at the hands of the government, Mr. Clay was not a protectionist for the sake of his own State. He went into the councils of the nation as the great advocate of a measure which would enefit the north, according to his belief. But he was sacrificed to the south, and a noparty candidate raised up. Mr. Clay is "unrequitted," and, as Mr. McLean intimates, the whig party has been ungrateful. Many whigs, however, have begun to speak what they have long thought—that the principle of protection of one class to the injury of the interests of other classes is wrong, and they are willing to catch at any thing that will give them an excuse to throw

off their allegiance to it. Cor Jenny Lind, says a correspondent of Work Herald, at her recent concerts ompletely failed to dmw a great nce and generally she has exhausted all the povelty of her peculiar vocalisation throughout Germany.

Con Excepthing is diamatized, burlesqued -days. Mr. Gliddon's

Railroad across Sues. The laving down of the great Anglo Indian railway has been commenced in earnest. Mr. Stephenson has lately quitted Alexandria for Calcutta with a number of assistants, to commence this stupendous undertaking, which will exercise incalculable influence on the destiny of the Irdian world. Orders have been usued by the British Government to render every assistance to the engineer on his way to Suez,

where a large steamer is being built to nav-

igate the Red Sen. The Austrian commander Gen_ Hayanu, has given Kossuth's children permission to join their father and mother who are now in Kutabie, Asia Minor. Having sent femthe children, Haynau addressed them in German. They replied in the Hangarian language. On seeing that it was not understood by the General, one of the lovs spoke French, remarking that every generif certainly understood that language, but not a single word in German could tley be persuaded to utter, so deep is their batred for the tyrants who claim this langarge as their native tongue.

63A young and beautiful lady, aged 17, whomas passionately fond of the Histronic art, committed suicide at St. Louis, lately, because her father refused to permit her to adopt the stage as a profession. One of her requests was characteristic of her devotion, which was that a copy of Shakspeare might be placed on her bosom in her

A correspondent of the Georgetown S. C. Oliserver states that there are several discharged convicts from the Island of Bermuda in that town at present. This is a new class of emigrants, and no doubt South Carolina would thank John Bull to keep his black theep at home. The o'd hulks of Bermuda suit such customers much beter than the Irish patriots.

S. C. SENATOR .- The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Hon. Robert Barnwell, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate by the decease of Mr. Elmore. Mr. Barwell at the time of his appointment was attending the Nashville Convention.

The Petersburgh, Va., Intelligencer, says that the wheat crops in that quarter promises to yield a liberal havest.

The Lacon, Ill., Herald, affirms that the prospect for an abundant wheat crop in Marshall county, was never more flat-

OF Loln Muntes has invested 400,000 francs in American stocks. Mr. Green, the American banker in Paris, is her

Gov. Charles Manly, of North Carolina, has been re-nominated by the whigs of that State, as a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Johnson has gone out to chop Wood .--Ex. paper.

We rather guess he'll find the toughest piece of timber up about Cuyahoga county, he ever had anything to do with; and if he don't "cut stick" and trot down the towpath before long, it will be a wonder,

The Ohio State Journal says, our candidate for Governor is "in the field and will continue his labors until he is governor of Ohio," Mr. Johnston must have a very long time to live. His "labor" will "continue" till doom-day in all probability, before he is Governor.

Refreshing. The Ice Cream Salosa just established by Mr. Thomas Lloyd, in his new building on the corner of Second and Washington streets, is a fine resort for the ladies and gentlemen of our place during the hat weather of the summer months. We paid a visit there yesterday and found it finished and furnished in a style that would do credit to any city. It is an airy and spacious upper room, handsomely carpeted, with marble-top tables, chairs, lamp, &c. It is favorably situated for fine walks these pleasant evenings, and as no gentlemen are admitted unless accompanied by ladies, the latter will find it an agrecable retreat, where even unattended, they will be able to enjoy an ice-cream quietly. We think this will become a favorite resort for "keeping co.il" and procuring the requisites for pleasant dreams.

The Gallipolis Journal speaks of an old lady in Gallia county, by the name of Sims, who was born in England in April, 1749, and consequently is 101 years old. The old lady is in excellent health and likely to live many years.

The Columbus Gas Works are going ahead finely, and the State Journal says, they will have light there next winter, whether they have a constitution or not.

Mr. Harlan, the Whig candidate for Governor of lows, has declined the nomination, as he will not be quite thirty years old-the age required by the Constitution of that State on the day of election. Mr. James L. Tompson, of Iows city, will probably be put in nomination in his stead.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Washington House, Philadelphis, kept by Mr. A. F. Glass. A friend writes us "Mr. Glass has spared no pains or expense in making recent important additions to it and improvements therein. I have examined it throughout, and assure you that it now comprises more accommodations nd comforts for its solourners, whether singie or with families, than any other house in ladelphia, and is emphatically the house

IF DISPATCH. The Proposed Loan.

The people of Portsmouth will be called upon to vote, on Tuesday, the 9th day of Ju'y next, for or against a loan of \$50,000 dollars, to be negoti sted for the town.

To these not conversant with the offices of the town, it may look strange that such an amount should be required by our truly flourishing and we dthy young city.

There is, however, hovering over her and, by its continued efforts to settle, causamong the inmates of the Cote, a debt of some \$30,0.0. This, it is Jestrable to pry by borrowing a larger amount, at a longer period of time than can be effected at home and for a smaller rate of interest, and also devise means to pay off the same at maturity and, with the surplus of the amount se obtained, build a City Hall and cisterns for the extinguishment of fires, and repair and extend the grade in front of the town. The citizens are clamorous for a city Hall, believing that it withnot only be a prefitable investment but, besides its general utility and convenience, reflect credit upon

their character as citizen... The town is certainly in a deplorable condition in regard to cistorns for the extinguishment of fires, none that are built leng either of sufficient capacity or in good repair, being in effect "broken eisterns that hold no water." Hence, the citizens h ve a right to demand better protection against the ravages of so destructive an element as they are now at the mercy of, and good policy would return a favorable answer to the demand. The citizens also are carnestly asking for an xtension of the present grade, and economy requires the repair of that we already have. The present debt being of a temperary nature, partly now due, the balance soon to become due, and the fore going improvements and repairs being of an orgent nature, it is thought that good policy requires the negotiation for a period of twenty or thirty years of a loan of 50,000 dol-

The bill providing for a loan, dependent upon a vote of the people, provides also the means of finally liquid ting the same, by creating a sinking fund of one thousand dollars per annum which is to be inviolably set aport for that specific purpose and managed by a committee appointed by the Council. This, of course, will be made to yield as much as possible. If kept kaned out at 6 per cent, a rate of interest spuraed by these who lend unto the town, it will amount at the end of 30 years, to over 85,000 doffars; a sum sufficient to pay iff the one and hand to the tre-surer 35,000 dollars. It will be seen therefore that no debt will be entailed on posterity but rather a benefit, by creating for them a fund larger than the original outlay that went to make up the sinking fund.

The resources of the town are, say 8,000 dollars independent of taxes levied and collected for school and school building fund. The Interest on 50,000 dollars will amount at 7 per cent to 3,500 dollars per nmum, and the sinking fund to 1,000 dolinrs, making 4.500 dalars to be bonually appropriated out of the annual income of the town; leaving 3,500 dollars to carry on the necessary operations of government and which under an economical and justicious administration will surely to sufficient. But it must not be presumed that the resources of the town will always remain at their present amount. We live in a progressive ago. Our town finely and permanently improving, and an infuse of emigration auticipated, tringing with it en influx of capital and labor, increasing the importance of the pace and resources of the treasurer, and as these things progress, there will be firm year to year a targe amount of funds to expend if they are required, and the amount appropriated for interest not be felt, while we are deriving all the advantages consequent upon the peasession of the amount borrow-

The interest here named may look large but a mements reflection, will convince any one that it is economy to incur it. The debt of the town, as before remarked, is 30,000 dollars. By a law of the State, interest is legalized as high as 10 per cent, and will any one, with protably a few exceptions, loan money or renew bonds, (which have no fixed system for final liquication,) a: a less rate than they can loan to individuals and have security of personality or really for the payment of maturity. But ever supposing the present holders of the bonds would be willing to renew them, and those I olding orders or demands gainst the town be willing to extend the time of payment, at current rate of interest in the State, (10 per cem)-the interest would amount to \$3,000, the loan or debt of the own be of a temporary nature, and thet difficulty of ultimate payment be only a little farther removed, and no ultimate good result from this extension, while under the plan proposed the town would have the control of 20,000 dodars, the debt firmly extended for a period of years, and only pay \$3.500 for interest. The contrast is ensily drawn between the present state of affairs, and that which would exist if this lan is affected. If effected the treasury would be well supplied, the orders on it be honored when presented at the desk of the tre surer, and e subject to no shave of 15 to 25 per cent at the counter of those who

love to speculate in "rested funds." The nominal amount of interest pow paid or to be paid on the present debt is \$3,000, but who can compute the actual amount of interest, or discount, or loss, or call it what you will, that is incurred by a city, town or individual, who has work done to any great extent, and whose promises to pay are notoriously given to delinquency ?

Does the mechanic or laborer work as cheap for unhonored drafts, r promises which are almost sure to long remain so, and the light of time that cancels them at last seen so faintly in the dim distance of futurity that it requires the piercing vision of the very sanguine to behold it, as he dies for rendy cash?

It is hoped this matter will be freely canvissed by the community, and the propriety of making a loan be investigated before the time for action arrives. June 17, 1850. X. Y.Z.

The beautiful palace of Fontainb'eau, the favorite residence of Napoleon is to be mat all can tell it; down their arms don't huma! posterity will Wifer sale at the market rates, by President of the Memphia Institute.

Columbus Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, June 17. A large number of petitions were pre-sented this morning, among which were three asking that provison may be made for the removal of the black and mulatto population from the State, and to prevent their

further emistation into it; two against the use of paper money, and several on the subject of temperance, &c.

Dr. Townshead, presented the memorial of Wm. H. Day, of Lorain county, asking that the night of two that the right of suffrage may be extended to the colored population. Col. Sawyer ob-jected to the reception of the memorial on the ground that its author was not a white person. Dr. T. said the memorialist was one of his constituents-a voter-had been made so by the decision of the Supreme Court, that he had a sple-hill education, was a regular graduate of college, and a respectable citizen, though a mulatto. The subject was discussed for about an hour, and finally the memorial was referred to the committee on the Elective Franchise.

The standing committee on Apportion-ment submitted their report which was loid on the table to be printed. It is very lengthy, and I have not had sufficient time to examine and learn its general features. see, however, that it provides for a self-acting scheme of opportionment, the number of Senators to be fixed at 33, and the number of Representatives to vary from 95 to

The committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Alilitia report, and discussed the same till noon, and then re-committed it to the standing committee on that

subject. This afternoon the committee of the whole took up the report of the committee on Public Debts and Public Works, the first section of which was discussed till 5 o'cl ck, and then noopted without any alteration. The discussion we upon the propriety of allowing the Legislature to contract debts, and the extent to which such debts should be contracted-which is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is a pretty well digested report, and I think will be got through with in less time than some others that have been made. Yours,

COLUMBUS, June 18.

There were three petitions presented in Convention this morning - one by Mr. Curry, asking that the question of selling ardent spirits may be submitted to a vote of the people; one by Mr. Hootman, against the power to incorporate banking companies in this State; and one by Mr. Stantery, from some eighty or a hundred negroes of Franklin county, asking for the right of suffrage.

Mr. M non payed to reconsider the vote by which a certain petition against banks, presented on yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, had been referred to the committee on that sul ject.

S id petition had been presented and referred without being read, after which Mr. Munon found that there was supething in it which touched him in u tend r place. The peti ioners stated that they had reason to beheve there were cortain members of the convention, who had be n elected on the hard money issue, an who were about to prove recreant to their trest and betray their constituents; and the retitioners asked leave, very respectfally, to remind such m mi ers of the fate

of Judas and the down of Arnold. Mr. M. non looked upon such language as insulting and disgraceful, and he wishen to send the "masty dirty thing back to Knox county." The year and mays being dem nded on a motion to return the petition to the gentleman who presented it, the same was lot by a vote of 67 to 23. The democrats who voted to reject it were Messrs, Case of Hocking, Case of Licking

and Manon. A motion was then made to re-commit the petition to the committee on banks and the currency, which was carried by a vote of 50 to 37. The democrats who voted against the reference was the two Cases, Archbold,

Manon and Taylor.

The balance of the day was spent in com mittee of the whole, discussing the 7th seclic Debts and Public Works. The section. as reported by the con mittee, provided for a sinking tunit of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, annually, by taxation, and from the annual income of the Public Works and stocks owned by the State. to pay the present indebtedness. The disbe made, or whether the object sought to be obtained should be left to the General Assembly. Several amendments, however, were offered to the section as it stood, all o which would take precedence over a motion to strike it out, and just before the adjournment this evening the words "one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars," were stricken out, but pending a motion to fill the blank with the words, "nine bundred and ninety-nine thousand," the committee rose, and the convention adjourned. Yours, &c.,

COLUMBUS, June 19. Not a single vote was taken upon any proposition in the convention to-day-noth-

ng was done but ninke speeches. Col. Sawyer, this morning, rose to a question of privilege, to call the attention of the convention to the published remarks of Mr. Manon, m do a few days since, in which he characterized the members of the convention as ruffians and blackguards. He hoped that gentieman did not mean to use such language as was attributed to him, and he called upon Mr M. to disayow any intention to cast such undue reflections upon members of the convention.

Mr. Minon said his remarks were correctly reported, and that he meant to say precisely what he did say, and would not

now take it back. Col. Sawyer then animadverted at some length upon the effensive remarks, and I thought if ever any poor fellow get a most complete drossing, as the vankees say, it was the gentleman from Licking county. Od Licking got licked that time, The Colout I said he had seen no roffianism or biackguar ism on the part of any member of the convention save and except Mr. Manon time of, and the course and conduct of that gentleni n was sich as no gentleman possessing the fir-t element of decency o. dignity, would lower himself to.

There is a great deal of truth in those romarks, for I do not think a greater blackguerd or buffoon than II. A. Manon, of Licking county, ever found his way into a deliber tive body.

The offensive language which Col Sawver complained of, you will find in the Statesum of this date, and other ceating it your will doubtiess form your own opin-

The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole, discussing the 7th section of the report of the committee on Public debts and Public Works, the con-

tents of which I gave you yesterday.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Cuyahogs, moved to amend the section so that there shall be raised by taxation, for the purpose of paying the State debt, a sinking fund on one hundred thousand dollars, to be increased yearly by compound interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The discussion turns upon the propriety of making any constitutional provision for the payment of the Public debt, and some very able speeches have been made on the question. The principal speakers to-day were Messrs. Hitchcock, bery, Reemelin, Green of Ross, Judge Vance and Mitchell.

Messrs. Stanbery, Judge Vance and Green, wish to leave the subject with the Legislature, arguing that it is not a fit subject for constitutional provision, and that it will not be good policy to pay our State debt soon. They say our public improvements will be transmitted to posterity, who will be more able to pay for them than the present generation, and that as our population increases, the debt will become less burthen-

On the other side it is contended that by paying the debt soon, we will save the interest, and better subserve the wants and interests of the people -- that the people will not complain at being taxed heavily for the purpose of paying their debt, which is a very leasable argument.

Yours, &c.

COLUMBUS, June 20, '50. Two petitions were presented in convention this morning, one asking that a bill of res reed rights may be inserted in the constitution; and one against the sale of ardent spirits.

Gen. Loudon, from a majority of the standing committee on Finance and Taxation, submitted a report, and Mr. Barbee of the minority, on behalf of hims-lt, submitted a minority report, both of which were hid on the table, and 1500 copies ordered to be printed.

The committee of the Whole then resumed the consideration of the 7th section of the report of the committee on the public debt. and the younger Hitchcock again led off with an elaborate speech, the delivery of which consumed an hour and a half, a thing which he has done now for three successive mornings on the same question. The speeches, you know, are to be published in a book. Suppose every other member of the convention should insist upon his right to make three speeches of the same length on the same question, how long would it take them to " make the matter plain," and "set thems lves right before their constituents? There's a sum for your " devil" to cipher at. Several other speeches were made on the question, which consumed the balance of the fore noon session and I think I can safely say that not one new point or argument was introduced during the whole forenoon. It was the same old song newly sung.

There was a short afternoon session, only a half hour; and, stronge to say, that half hour was spent in voting instead of making specehes. The section which had caused so much trouble, was then amended and adopt-

ed so as to read as follows: "The faith of the State being pledged to the payment of all its existing indebtedness, in order to provide theref r, there shall be provided an annual sinking fund. which shall be constituted of the nett annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the State, and whatever other finds or resources are or may be provided therefor by law, and such sum to be raised by tax tion, as shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt of the State, and to reduce the principal by an annual sum, not less than one hundred thousand dol'ars, increased yearly, und each and every year, by compound interest

at the rate of six per cent. per annum." The italicised words are amendments to the original section.

By this time a black and heavy cloud was seen to make its appearance from the northwest, and The sky grew darker. Soon came booming on

The deep-voic'd thunder, whilst at a distance roll'd

The wild winds' dirge-like, and yet tempest tone

And lightning's evanescent sheets of gold Bur, t in their enger, from the cloud's huge fold," and the gass of the windows of the old Sen te chamber were unde to ring. A. midst the blowing of the rain and the clattering of the soutters, the convention adjourned in great confusion. ZED. Yours, &c.,

France and its Aspects.

The following remarks are mide by an American in Paris, and published in the Newark Advertiser. They are a picture of Despetism ruling in a Republic.

During the couple of weeks that I have been in Paris, every day they have been constantly expecting an insurrection. The electoral prospect, brought forth by the government, cannot be disassociated from the ideas of Barriendes and revolutions. The scheme is an extensive interdict upon universal suffrage, and is condemned, as being a high-handed outrage upon the spirit and letter of the constitution. The principal feature of this bill, is the mordiunte requisition of making a residence in the same house for the three years immediately preceding the election, a condition of being a voter. There is no doubt of its

becoming a law.

Meanwhile a military despotism reigns in Paris. Every press, daring to speak with freedom against the doings of the Government, has been silenced, and imtependent editors are fined and imprisoned. During the two days that the bill his been under discussion, troops of the line and a detachment of the National Guard have been guarding the National Assembly .--Still the people are tranquil; not even a "Vive la Republique,, is heard. The government probably knows how to interpret this outward calmners. It has not neglected to f rify itself at every point. Some 150,000 to ops have been collected in and about the city. Arms have been placed in the National Assembly, the Hotel de Ville, the Louvre, and in many other pubhe Luidings. A stranger would think from these peremptory measures, that the government is in possession of some secret advices of a deep to in plot of insurrection: but the better informed say the this parace of mi itary power is designed to intimidate the people, in order that the government may carry out its designs upon the constitution. By the next steamer, you may possibly hear that affairs have reached a

NATHABIEL CHILDS, of St. Louis, who was indicted for embezzling funds from the bank of Missouri, at that place, has brought a civil action against the officers of the, bank, for ion against the officers of the, bank, for see imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

I. STEPHENSON & Co. | DI Shoradolo US. CHORDS. false imprisonment and malicious prosecu-

BY TELEGRAPH.

One week later from Europe. HALIFAX, June 21.

The Cambria arrived from Liverpool about five o'clock this morning. The stonmer Pacific rrived at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the Cambrin. Cotton was unchanged but firm. The

week's sales was 60,000 bates. Flour, dull and unchanged. Corn inactive at a decline of 1s per quarter. The provision market was very quiet. Lard

was 3 and butter and tallow 6 lower. Lite Continental advices have erented an active demand for all descriptions of Coffee, which have advanced from 3 to 5s

The news from Cuba strengthened the market for sugar materially. No rales of Carolina Rice. Money market easy and rates of discount low upon good bills.

Cincinnati Market

CINCINNATI, June 22. Flour & Grain-Market for flour remains without movement, and prices are nominally \$5,25 a 50, for good and choice brands. In grain we notice a sale of 2000 bus. corn, at 50c in sacks, buyers farnishing sacks, and 500 do oats at 47c, sacks included.

Provisions-After report vesterday, we heard of sales of 100 hhids bucon sides at 5c packed, and 1300 kegs No. 1 Land at 7c, to-day 50 bbls No 1 country Lard in bad cooperage sold at 62c.

From the Cleveland True Democrat, Full Particulars of the Burning of the G. P. Griffith.

The steamer G. P. Griffith was consumed about daylight Monday morning. We fear some two hundred souls have perished.

When first the clarm was given, the pas sengers were cool and collected. It was thought the boat could reach the land-for which she was steering-and that thus all might be saved. The steamer struck upon a sand bar, hall a mile off shore, and then panic reigned. The passengers became wild with dispair, and plunged madly into the water, as if life was safer there!

Of the cause of the fire we know nothing. The saved, unfortunately, can explain nothng. They were usleep and in bed. All they know is, that about three o'clock-or about daybreak-the alarm of fire was given. The shore was in sight. Hope said it could be reached, and all was still. But when the bar was struck, hope was converted into des-pair, and, wildly, death by fire was shunned to meet death smid the waters. The passengers plunged into the lake, and but few

were saved.

The number of passengers on board is thus

ed:	or baoner	Pers on r	Data 15 1
Strerage,	6.30	17 F	256
Cabin,		5 41 10	45
Crow,			-25
	S E D S	-30.31 1	100

Total, Mr. R. G. Parks, Postmaster of Roches ter, Pa., and well known to our citizenswas abourd, and one of the saved. We give his account as he gave it to us:

He was aroused at or near 4 A. M. The fire was then burning in the rims of the chimn-ys of the boat. They were distant from land three miles. The 2nd mate order-ed the boat ashore, which was immediately obeved.

When within half a mile of the shore she grounded. The flames had not then burst out in the forward part of the cabin. But immediately after, the pilot house was en-

veloped. The command was then given, from one of the officers, to the personners to save

The Captain remained on the upper deck, near his state-room, forward of the house. After all the passengers had jumped overboard, the Captain threw the barber's wife, his mother, wife and child, into the luke; and plunged in himself. He remained a moment on the surface, when with his wife in his arms they both sank together. They were, at least, according to Mr. Park's estimute, two hundred and fifty emigrants !- (chiefly from England and Germa-

ny) forty-five or filty cabin passengers, besides the crew, numbering twenty five. The number of those saved on the beach was only forty!

Mr. Park was on the wheel He could not swim. While there, scores floated around him, shricking madly, Save me! Save me! He could do nothing. He felt like giving up. But with a lew others he held on, and soon the struggle was over, and all was quiet save the sound of the waters as they beat against the charred hull of the steamer.

This was the first trip Capt. Roby had The people on the shore were slive with anxiety, and did all they could to relieve

After daylight, search was made for the bodies. Two or three were taken up at a time, and they were laid upon the shore. The scene on the shore was melancholy in the extreme. One hundred and fifty bodies

were strewed slong.

A long trench was dug, and in that the poor emigrants were buried.

Prof. A. T. Sharp, of Willoughby, an John G. Stockley, of our city, were on the spot early, taking care of the dead and their

property. No books were saved. The Mayor of the city, a number of the Council, and near one hundred of our citizens, chartered the steamer Diamond, at t left at a quarter-past 3 P. M., yesteniay, for the scene of the disaster, with material and me chanics to make coffins to bury the della-

The Griffith was on the Toledo and Butter to line-was owned by Roby & Studu-ford, and nearly new.
Captain Roby had his life insured for any

thousand dollars. The Troy took some eight bodies to Buffa la, and the Scow Sylph brought ten to this I. R. Munson, a low, thick set man, but

\$1,160 in his pocket, nine \$100 bilts on the Mechanic's Association in the City of New York ; bound for Toledo. . -Marsh, from Massachusetts, was about

22 years of age-body not found-had a go. A man with . M. on his shirt. Anoth-

er with .F. L. Francis Hugle, Baden, Germany. The names of the foreigners lost cannot be ascertained. They will not be less than 280-we fear the number will be larg r.

AN ENGLISH COLONY. Robert Hall, saved. Lost wife and four children, mother, two sisters and two brothers. - They were from Ely, Cambridgeshire. William Walker, saved, from Comordge, Cembridgeshire, England. Lost a wife and

A child named Selina Money, of the same place, was saved. There were thirty-four of the party-three only saved. The names of the families were: William Walker, wife and one child; Jos. Money, wife and four children—one saved; Thunes Rhodes, wife and four children Thumas Rhodes, wife and five children; Wm. Taylor, wife and four children; Mrs. Lace and three daughters-all lost; from

one child.